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for having brought together a great variety of interesting material, and for having presented it in a most readable text. The author's style is characteristically French in its clarity, and the few photographic illustrations are excellent. Among the errors which have crept into the text, one of the most noticeable appears in the explanation of the use of the pendulum to determine the form of the earth (Part I, page 34). In order to emphasize the fact that the force of gravity increases toward the poles and decreases toward the equator, the author states that 'the force of gravity increases as one approaches the centre of the earth, as has been proved by observations in mines;' whereas the reverse is the case. Probably the most serious criticism which should be offered is the markedly uneven treatment which mars the unity of the work. Some chapters place much emphasis on the economic aspects of physical features, while others practically ignore this phase of geography. Details of little geographic value encumber the text, and important topics are wholly omitted. These are unfortunate defects in a work which is excellent in most other respects. D. W. JOHNSON.

In Wildest Africa. The Record of a hunting and exploration trip through Uganda, Victoria Nyanza, the Kilimanjaro region and British East Africa, with an account of the ascent of the snowfields of Mount Kibo, in East Central Africa, and a description of the various native tribes. By Peter MacQueen. xiii and 402 pp., 64 plates from original photographs, map, bibliography and index. L. C. Page & Company, Boston, 1909. $3.

From the geographical point of view this is one of the best of the African hunting books because it gives so much good and accurate information about the east and central regions in which the author travelled. The incidents of the chase are numerous and varied enough to satisfy any Nimrod; and the various tribes, their lives and homes, and East tropical Africa under the white régime, are so well described that the book may be recommended to all readers both as entertaining and as edifying. To be sure, a little slip occurs, now and then. Victoria Nyanza may be said by the most recent surveyors to be larger than Lake Superior, but they are mistaken. The illustrations are excellent and most of them were taken by Mr. Peter Dutkewich, the author's companion.

Zur Meteorologie von Peru. Von J. Hann. Aus den Sitzungsberichten der K. Akad. der Wissens. in Wien. Mathemnaturw. Klass. Bd. CXVIII. Abt. II a., 90 pp., Wien, Nov., 1909.

With his characteristic skill and thoroughness, Dr. Hann has compiled and analyzed the meteorological records obtained at the various Peruvian stations of the Harvard Observatory during the years 1888-1895. The establishment of these stations was described, and the data obtained at them were published in the *Annals* of the Astronomical Observatory of Harvard College, Vol. XXXIX, Parts I and II and Vol. XLIX, Parts I and II, but the numerical results have never been subjected to mathematical analysis, and as originally printed left much to be desired. No one in the world was better fitted than Dr. Hann to undertake this task. He has critically studied the various more or less broken series of observations; has discovered and corrected various errors, and has obtained results which are full of interest and importance for the meteorology of Peru. The present monograph is distinctly meteorological rather than climatological; the methods of reduction and of computation are rigidly mathematical. Yet the